FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTRY PRAISES PANAMA CANAL TREATY RATIFICATION

PY201430Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 20 Apr 78 PY

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has reported that the Argentine Government is very pleased with the U.S. Senate ratification of the Panama Canal treaty. It stated that the willingness and political determination shown by the two countries in overcoming differences and prejudice is a contribution to strengthening inter-American solidarity. It was specially emphasized that ratification strengthened confidence in direct negotiations as an effective means to solve international differences.

The U.S. Senate, in a historic vote, ratified the treaty which guarantees that the United States will hand the canal over to Panama in the year 2000.

MONTONEROS WILLING TO MEET WITH MASSERA

PY201450Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1426 GMT 20 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Paris, 20 Apr--The Montoneros (leftist Peronists) have stated that they are willing to meet with Adm Emilio Massera, Argentine junta member and navy commander in chief, according to the Paris newspaper LE MONDE.

Adriana Lesgart, a member of the Montoneros movement superior council, indicated to LE MONDE that this guerrilla group does not reject "the possibility of meeting with Massera, because we want the war to end in Argentina."

Lesgart denied, however, that the Montoneros participated in the meeting held by Admiral Massera in Paris on 9 April with Peronist leaders in exile.

Lesgart indicated that even if the Montoneros meet with Massera, "we will not forget what Admiral Massera and the whole military junta meant in [terms of] suffering for the Argentine people."

CNEA, URUGUAYAN COUNTERPART OUTLINE JOINT PLANS

PY210119Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2128 GMT 20 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr--It was reported here today that the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] and its Uruguayan counterpart have signed a plan of action for 1978 which will be carried out in accordance with the cooperation agreement for the peaceful use of nuclear energy which was signed between the two countries in June 1968.

The plan foresees extensive cooperation on the part of CNEA for the development of a reactor project which includes the placing in a critical state [puesta en estado critico] a 10-kw reactor and the evaluation and implementation of studies of the Uruguayan project for a 1,000-kw reactor.

It was also noted that cooperation will continue in the field of radioisotope production through the installation of a site for the dividing of [words indistinct]. There will also be an exchange of information, assessments and professionals in the use of radioisotopes in various fields, particularly in nuclear and veterinary medicine, agriculture, industry and research into natural resources.

Regarding prospecting for uranium, it was reported that CNEA will cooperate in the evaluation of results obtained from the mining explorations carried out in Uruguayan territory.

It was also established that both commissions will work on legislation for radiological protection and nuclear security and will exchange information in this regard.

The agreement was signed in a ceremony held at CNEA headquarters in Buenos Aires by CNEA President Carlos Castro Madero and his Uruguayan counterpart, Manuel Berger.

HUMAN RIGHTS ASSEMBLY ISSUES APPEAL TO JUNTA

PY210320Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2314 GMT 20 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr--The Permanent Assembly for Human Rights today disclosed the text of a letter addressed to the military junta in which the assembly expresses its concern for the various situations which justify "serious anxieties and which profoundly affect the prospects of the recuperation process." At the same time, it states that the publication of the lists of political detainees has still not allowed verification of the whereabouts of several missing persons, although it does acknowledge the government's efforts in the matter.

The letter was dated 6 April and its text was disclosed here today. It is signed by about 50 different personalities, among which are Monsignor Jaime de Nevares, bishop of Neuquen; Jorge Novak, bishop of Quilmes; Methodist Bishop Carlos Gattinoni; radical leader Raul Alfonsin; Oscar Alende, a former presidential candidate and leader of the Intransigent Radical Civic Union; and former union leader Juan Jose Taccone, in addition to various pastors and rabbis.

At the beginning of the letter the signatories submit for the consideration of the junta "the analysis of various situations which justify severe anxieties and which profoundly affect the prospects of the recuperation process, the positive results of which will determine in good part the country's future."

The letter states the "principles and goals" which guide the assembly, and acknowledges the importance of the publication of the lists of detainees at the disposition of the executive branch by the Interior Ministry. It also discusses the government's "obvious efforts to increase the use of power by the state's decision-making circles, and the beginning--albeit very slow--of trials which would permit exercise of the option to leave the country or the prisoner's release.

However, they warn that despite these measures there are other facts and circumstances which are "truly inexplicable."

Among these episodes, they mention the arrest and disappearance in December of 13 relatives of prisoners or missing persons, as well as 2 French nuns. They emphasize that "even now, nothing is known about the fate of these persons or the reasons for their disappearance, despite active and forceful repudiation of the government."

They also refer to February press reports concerning the discovery of two bodies at the Mar Azul resort, in addition to the discovery of 16 other bodies between June 1977 and January 1978 on the beaches of Partido de General Lavalle.

In another paragraph, they mention the kidnaping of four persons, detained at La Plata Penal Institution Number Nine, who had regained their freedom by order of the executive branch. They also denounce the kidnaping and subsequent assassination of Zarate lawyer Juan Carlos Deghi, who had also benefited from a government decree ordering his release.

The assembly's members also make reference to the attempts made against the residence of Ricardo Jofre, under secretary general of the presidency, and to the reports about new cases of disappearances, "although less in number in comparison to earlier periods."

They added: "The seriousness of the aforementioned facts forces us to ask the honorable military junta to take the measures necessary for an in-depth investigation to clear up these and other occurrences, in order to bring peace, security and tranquillity to the Argentine family."

Finally, they state that "it is imperative to refer to the very serious problem of missing persons which, according to concrete facts and consequent estimates, affects several thousand persons."

With respect to this, they warn that an analysis of the lists of detainees published to date "verify that only a very small number of disappearance cases--only a few dozen--have been solved."

"Therefore, that publication has meant the disappearance of hope which was held by vast sectors of our community, and has caused true consternation among the thousands of concerned relatives."

They point out that "this indicates a situation which entails true social deterioration and constitutes a climate of latent unrest which the junta cannot ignore." Those signing the letter state that "this matter cannot be postponed and it is imperative to successfully conclude all efforts toward clearing up this matter at any cost."

They emphasized statements by Interior Minister Gen Albano Harguindeguy himself, who stated that "rightwing terrorism has to be fought with the same intensity and tenacity with which leftwing terrorism was fought." They expressed their confidence that the military junta "fully shares the concerns contained herein," and that "the implementation of the measures necessary to end the aforementioned situations will be backed by a broad consensus."

FOREIGN HARBORING OF TERRORISTS CRITICIZED BY LA PRENSA

PY191425Y Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Apr 78 p 6 PY

[Editorial: "The International Influence of Terrorism"]

[Excerpts] The foreign minister recently said during the monthly luncheon of the OAS Press Club that a "boycott committee" has been set up in France to work against Argentina in connection with the coming world soccer championship and the world cancer congress to be held in the country.

A few days before, the Argentine ambassador in Paris said that "the real Argentine situation is not known abroad" and that if we add the impact of subversive action, "which is not very well known by international public opinion, we find that a kind of 'black legend' has been created regarding the national situation."

He added that this action is being carried out to discourage future travelers from making the trip.

It is obvious that the terrorists who have taken refuge in other countries prosper and are tolerated by officials who provide them a favorable environment, sometimes to please the opposing parties of the country or because the terrorists appear as victims of strong regimes or due to indifference or fear.

There are clear and concrete facts: The diplomatic representatives accredited to the Argentine Government have means of information--sometimes special means--and they can also see, verify and study the multiple aspects of the national life. They are in an excellent position to study in detail the social, political, cultural and economic development of the country during the last decade and the efforts being carried out to emerge from the chaos enveloping the country on 24 March 1976.

But the fact that these terrorists--whose crimes seem to have been ignored in the countries where they reside--appear to be victims of the Argentine Government, creates sympathetic foreign public opinion, which is generally misinformed on national facts and is almost always deceived by the false statements of the terrorists. It is easier to believe the "poor refugees"--in reality refugees for kidnaping and murder--than regular nonsensational information, the facts which indicate gradual progress toward normality.

The government under which these criminals have taken refuge are not making an effort to develop a comprehensive and cooperative attitude toward our country, despite the fact that they themselves are resisting spectacular terrorist actions.

This is how terrorists find understanding abroad, due to the indifference of governments which have friendly relations with Argentina. These are the inexplicable facts which do not agree with the official statements periodically made by some foreign ministries or their governments emphasizing good relations with our country and respect for sovereignty and national dignity. It will be difficult under these conditions to arrive at an international agreement to repress the terrorism which is threatening all of us.

In view of this situation, our government will undoubtedly fulfill its duty, giving examples of republican virtues and defense of order, security and respect for human rights as indicated by the constitution. History will establish responsibilities.

LABOR MINISTER DISCUSSES UPCOMING TUNISIA MEETING

FY202142Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1812 GMT 20 Apr 78 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr--Labor Minister Horacio Tomas Liendo stated here today--before leaving for Tunisia, where he will attend a meeting of labor ministers of nonalined countries--that during his recent meetings with union leaders, "they were told about the guidelines which the government follows in international labor matters," and added that "the leaders had approved these guidelines."

With regard to Argentine participation in the meeting in Tunisia, Liendo stated that this participation will be effected in an organized manner through the delegation which he is leading, and that this delegation will give its aid to the various study groups of the meeting.

BANZER PRAISES U.S. RATIFICATION OF CANAL TREATIES

PY2019S1Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1810 GMT 20 Apr 78 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 20 Apr--Bolivian President Hugo Banzer stated here today that the "the noble and just attitude of the United States in approving revision of the 1903 treaties between that country and Panama is an extraordinary example." Banzer added: "I am certain that this attitude will allow the solution, in the not-too-distant future, of other similar problems and unjust situations which still prevail and cause unrest in this continent."

Banzer continued: "It is true that the Panama Canal treaty is not the best that could be desired, but it seems to be the best which can be had under present circumstances." He added: "The United States defends its security better through the new stipulations than it would have done if the present situation had continued in the face of indignant and patriotic Panamanians." Banzer stressed that the Panama Canal solution is a new defeat for colonialist schemes which still exist in the world.

RESIDENTS SAY BORDER WITH CHILE POORLY DEFENDED

PY2021Z4Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1935 GMT 20 Apr 78 PY

[Text] La Paz--Peasants of Potosi, 700 km south of La Paz, reported there today that "Chilean troops could cross into Bolivia any time they wanted because our borders are unprotected."

This report of the peasants who live in Llica, Cornelio Saavedra Province in Potosi Department, made this statement to Radio Fides which broadcast it this afternoon. The peasants indicated that "the Chileans have a full-fledged military machine on their side of the border and there are very few Bolivian military units on our side."

They also said that "the government is not supplying us with agricultural loans and many peasants are leaving the border area with Chile because of a lack of financial resources."

The peasants also indicated that the area "has huge mineral resources which have thus far not been exploited."

They stated that "if the government fails to find a solution for this problem, national security may encounter difficuties in this area."

The peasants also stated that so far there have been no territorial violations perpetrated by troops of the neighboring country, but added that there have been more troop movements in the last few weeks because of the severance of relations between the two countries.

MONTES, ADRIAZOLA FIND COMMON GROUND AGAINST CHILE

PY2102Z9Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2115 GMT 20 Apr 78 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 20 Apr--It was reported here today that Bolivia and Argentina will express their mutual support regarding the Beagle Channel issue and the Bolivian land-locked situation in a joint declaration which the Argentine and Bolivian foreign ministers will sign tomorrow in La Paz.

Bolivian Foreign Minister Oscar Adriazola stated here today that "my country, loyal to its principles of harmonious international relations, raises its voice in unconditional support for the just Argentine claims."

For his part, Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Montes stated that "Bolivia's maritime aspirations will be a priority subject in our conversations with Minister Adriazola."

Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Montes yesterday began an official visit to La Paz which will end on Friday after the signing of a joint declaration and after holding a press conference hours before his return to Buenos Aires.

The presence of the Argentine foreign minister in La Paz has two binational objectives, according to some commentators. It was noted here that the first objective is to assure formal Bolivian support for the Argentine position regarding the Beagle issue, which at present is in dispute with Chile; and the second objective is to intensify Bolivian-Argentine integration aimed at strengthening binational trade relations and for "La Paz to be closer to Buenos Aires than to Brasilia."

Local commentators believed that Chile became an "indirect issue" in the conversations here between Foreign Ministers Adriazola and Montes.

INTERIOR MINISTER WARNS AGAINST POLITICAL UNREST

PY210206Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 Apr 78 PY

[Text] President Hugo Banzer and his ministers today analyzed the political situation of the country during a cabinet meeting which started at 0700 and ended around 1300.

According to the official report the ministers effected a broad analysis of the political and social situation which prevails in Bolivia and indicated that the following factors are currently present: increase of political activities and an atmosphere of agitation in various sectors, expressed in strikes, threats of strikes, declarations of state of emergency, political interference in university activities, and other actions which give raise to confusion and unrest.

With regard to this agitated atmosphere, Interior Minister Guillermo Jimenez Gallo indicated that the military government is engaged in furthering the process of democratization in the country. He stated, however, that there are groups and sectors which are interested in creating an atmosphere of disquiet and uneasiness among the population. The minister made this statement in response to a journalistic query about the fact that San Andres University students and teachers had demanded the removal of the top officials of the university. [recorded passage indistinct]

The minister said that the activities at San Andres University started in an atmosphere of political euphoria, and lamented the interference of certain political organizations in purely academic affairs. He said that in some cases insults and offensive words were exchanged. [recorded passage indistinct] The minister also said that the government was not at all responsible for the disappearance of certain persons in the country as had been reported by the Bolivian Permanent Assembly for Human Rights, which demanded the intervention of Amnesty International. In this regard, Minister Jimenez Gallo said that the persons in question were foreign extremists who lacked basic documents with which to establish their nationality, and therefore they had been expelled from the country without there being any further knowledge of their whereabouts. [recorded passage indistinct]

Rights Assembly Requests Investigation

PY200340Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Apr 78 PY

[Text] The Bolivian Permanent Assembly for Human Rights has requested Amnesty International to investigate the whereabouts of various persons who allegedly have been murdered by Bolivian, Argentine and Chilean security forces.

In a letter sent to Amensty International the Bolivian human rights organization indicated that eight Bolivians, Argentines and Peruvians have disappeared after being arrested by the Bolivian political police and handed over to Argentine and Chilean security organizations.

The letter included the following list of persons who have disappeared:

(Luis Antunes), Argentine.

(Graciela Arce), arrested with her daughter (Carla Graciela) and handed over to Argentine security forces.

(Julio Vallares Caorta), arrested in La Paz in June 1976 and taken to Charana on the Chilean border.

(Oscar Hugo Gonzalez de la Vega), Argentine, Bolivian parents, arrested in Camiri on 20 June 1976 and handed over to Argentine security forces.

(Gustavo Ortiz), Bolivian, father of six children, arrested in La Paz and exiled to Salta.

(Werlach Kramer), Bolivian, student, arrested together with (Sergio Buitrago). Both have disappeared.

The letter is signed by the executive board of the Bolivian Permanent Assembly for Human Rights.

MINING MINISTER SIGNS AGREEMENTS FOR $45 MILLION

PY201755Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Mining and Metallurgy Minister Ernesto Camacho Hurtado has signed a financial agreement for $40 million with the [name indistinct] Bank of the Belgian Government to promote a lead and silver plant.

After participating in the International Tin Council [ITC] meeting, the Bolivian mining minister obtained $5 million in economic support from the Belgian Government, also earmarked for the lead-silver project.

During his European tour the mining minister will meet executives of the South American Bank [as received] in the FRG. He will try to obtain $30 million in economic support, also for the lead-silver project.

In the Mining Ministry it has been said that the Bolivian delegation which participated in the ITC meeting and which is now seeking economic support for that project, located in Potosi Department, will arrive here next Saturday.

It will submit a report to the president regarding the ITC meeting and the financial negotiations, involving over $75 million. Today, Thursday, a report is expected from Gen Rogelio Miranda Valdivia, president of the Bolivian ITC delegation. In the report he will present the agenda which will be followed by the decentralized enterprises at the meetings in Kuala Lumpur and Jakarta.

OFFICIAL REPORTS 18 PARTIES HAVE REGISTERED

PY201614Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Apr 78 PY

[Excerpt] The National Electoral Court has so far registered 18 political parties for the 9 July presidential elections. This information was provided by Marcelo Cespedes, vice president of the court, who added that three more political groups will register within the next few hours. The deadline for registrations is Friday, 28 April.

TWO LEFTIST PARTIES CRITICIZE NEW LEFTIST FRONT

PY181848Y Sucre Radio La Plata in Spanish 1630 GMT 18 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Leaders of the Communist Marxist-Leninist Party [Partido Comunista Marxista-Leninista] and the Revolutionary Party of the Nationalist Left have stated that the front formed by the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, the Bolivian Communist Party, the National Leftist Movement and the Socialist Party is excluding truly leftist sectors because of personal interests. They added that it is necessary to form a broad national leftist front.

MINERS' WAGE SCALE CONDEMNED BY RIGHTS ASSEMBLY

PY200230Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Apr 78 PY

[Excerpt] According to a survey carried out by the Bolivian Permanent Assembly for Human Rights, the salary of the Bolivian mineworker is still among the lowest in the world. According to a report delivered to Radio Cruz del Sur, most miners have a monthly income of between 766 and 829 Bolivian pesos. Only those who work for 12, 14 or 16 hours a day obtain an income of between 1,000 and 2,000 Bolivian pesos. The report indicated that it is not only the contract miners, as most people believe, who have low salaries. The number of well-paying jobs is very low even among the regular staff of the mining enterprises.

BRIEFS

ADM EMILIO MASSERA DECORATED--La Paz, 18 Apr--Adm Emilio Massera, commander of the Argentine Navy, will be decorated by the Bolivian Navy in a ceremony to be held on 24 April on the Bolivian ship Libertador Simon Bolivar, anchored at the Argentine port of Rosario. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Apr 78 PY]

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS--Import of agricultural products amounted to $66 million in 1977, which represented 78 percent of Bolivian imports. The Agriculture, Livestock and Campesino Affairs Ministry explained that short agricultural production forced the importation of these products, mainly foodstuffs, which affected the balance of payments, and that a policy to substitute these imports must be studied. [La Paz EL DIARIO 14 Apr 78 p 5 PY]

PRESIDENT GEISEL LEAVES OFFICIAL CEREMONY BECAUSE OF ILLNESS

PY201718Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1645 GMT 20 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Due to a slight indisposition President Ernesto Geisel was unable to stay to the end of the ceremonies to celebrate the day of the diplomat, which included the presentation of Rio Branco decorations, graduation of new diplomats and a lunch at Itamaraty Palace.

President Geisel, now feeling better, is at Alvorada Palace. The indisposition occurred a few minutes before noon, when Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira was making a speech at the graduation ceremony of the new diplomats. President Geisel spoke twice with Vice President Adalberto Pereira dos Santos, who was beside him. Photographers and moviemakers could see that President Geisel was not feeling well. Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira skipped some paragraphs of his speech, making it shorter.

At the same time it was requested that the television lights be turned off because they were bothering Geisel's vision. After putting his head down from a few minutes, President Geisel raised it and breathed deeply and the head of the military household approached Geisel and accompanied him to the car which took him to Alvorada Palace. Minister Silveira also accompanied Geisel to the car, but returned to Itamaraty Palace to present apologies in the president's name and said that he had recovered from the illness.

A few minutes ago, Planalto Palace released the following note on what had occurred:

At 1150 today during the Rio Branco Institute graduation ceremony at Itamaraty Palace, President Ernesto Geisel left before the ceremony ended due to a slight digestive indisposition. His excellency went to the Alvorada Palace and his medical condition is normal. Signed, Col Ruben Carlos Ludwing, presidential press advisor.

Geisel Resumes Normal Activities

PY210256Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2331 GMT 20 Apr 78 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 20 Apr--It has been reported that Brazilian President Ernesto Geisel has recovered from the illness he suffered this morning when he presided over an official ceremony and that he resumed his normal activities this afternoon.

The information, issued by the Presidential Press Secretariat, adds that the Brazilian president suffered a digestive indisposition this morning when he was attending ceremonies commemorating the day of the diplomat at the Itamaraty Palace.

GISCARD D'ESTAING POSTPONES VISIT UNTIL MID-OCTOBER

PY202304Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2103 GMT 20 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 20 Apr--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing will make an official visit to Brazil in mid-October, Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman Luis Felipe Lampreia reported here today.

Last Tuesday Giscard sent a letter to Brazilian President Ernesto Geisel in which he expressed his wish, for reasons related to European matters, to postpone his visit until October.

The visit previously had been scheduled for mid-June, the spokesman noted.

Geisel replied that he understood these reasons and accepted the change of schedule, Lampreia said.

He stressed that the exact date has still not been set.

According to Brazilian press reports, Giscard was supposed to have come to Brazil between 6 and 10 June, but these dates were never officially announced.

TODMAN'S SUCCESSOR COULD WORSEN U.S.-BRAZILIAN RELATIONS

PY1914172 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Apr 78 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "Realism Versus Crusading"]

[Text] In the interview granted to O ESTADO, Terence Todman expressed his confidence that relations between the United States and Brazil will not suffer from his departure from the post of assistant secretary for inter-American affairs. This departure is presented by some as a victory for nonprofessional groups in the Department of State who believe that the policy of defending human rights should be conducted as a crusade, and so the pending question now is: Who will be appointed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to fill the vacant position, and will that appointee change the wholesomely realistic manner in which Todman conducted Carter's doctrinal positions in our hemisphere? Nobody can validly assume that Carter will some day lower the only distinctive banner in an otherwise divided and confused administration. It will be interesting to see if Carter will listen to "political appointees"--men with no diplomatic tradition and experience--or to professionals, who are the only men really qualified to reconcile the ethical demands of the human rights crusade with the demands of realpolitik.

Refusing to admit that his departure has been forced by more militant groups, Todman upholds the idea that the time when the United States could dictate to other countries has passed, and that his successor will not be able to conduct himself any differently. The climate now prevailing in Washington is being created by minority Congressional groups who are jeopardizing U.S. global policies and by pressure groups which have managed to divide the administration to the point that it no longer knows how to handle the problems with SALT and the Cuban presence in the Horn of Africa. If the climate were different, we could be sure that Todman's successor would follow the same track and the same policy. That policy did not excel in its realism--defined as an effort to transfer to the international community the responsibility for guarding existing international agreements on human rights--but in winning the confidence of governments on the continent that "they would not be excluded from the decisionmaking process regarding their role in international affairs."

The specific case of the relations between the Carter government and the Brazilian Government is a good illustration of that wholesome attitude of recognizing disagreements without turning them into confrontations. If the path of U.S.-Brazilian relations is no longer bumpy, as it was during the initial phase of the current U.S. administration, that is the result of the efforts of Vance and Todman, who recognized that it was impossible to tell Brazil how to behave in order to ingratiate itself with Washington.

But the ultraliberals who are boasting of Todman's departure as their victory view the role of the United States in this hemisphere in a different way--and only in this hemisphere, since they have no say in the handling of relations with the Soviet Union.

[paragraph continues]

They have pangs of remorse over U.S. interventions in the west Indies and in Central America following the war with Spain in 1898, and so they feel that the only way for the United States to redeem itself from those sins is by transforming the campaign for human rights into a fullblown crusade, even at the risk of losing some solid international friendships.

Adopting that ideological posture, the ultraliberals intend to atone for the sins of the first Roosevelt, Taft and even Wilson by resorting to pressure which, in the final analysis, is nothing more than a different version of the "big stick," being used this time to free people from tyranny, not to protect U.S. interests as in the past--so they say. At the beginning of the Carter government, when that type of thinking seemed to prevail one of the results was the creation of tension between Washington and Brasilia, which did not reach the breaking point thanks to President Carter's direct intervention and to the wisdom shown by Todman first and Vance later in dealing with Itamaraty.

Undoubtedly the understandings between Carter and Geisel were conducted, as far as we know, in a climate which induces one to expect that Todman's wholesome realism will come to prevail in the future. Yet taking into account the decisionmaking process alluded to by the outgoing assistant secretary for inter-American affairs and the means which "political appointees" are prone to use, we should not be startled if we have to confront extreme positions on the part of Todman's successor. If in internal politics it is dangerous to try to fit reality into an ideology, it is much more dangerous in the foreign policy of a great power, particularly if such an attempt were made in dealing with a country whose government is aware of the country's growing importance on the international scene and also of its capability to support the United States with advice on and influence in Africa.

BILATERAL PARANA RIVER TALKS WITH ARGENTINA CONCLUDE

PY210107Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2253 GMT 20 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 20 Apr--The Argentine-Brazilian discussions on the exploratory phase of hydroelectric exploitation of the Parana River concluded today in a climate of "complete cordiality," a Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman indicated here.

The official noted that the official contacts had taken place outside the sphere of the tripartite negotiations that include Paraguay, for which the next session has been tentatively set for 27 April in Asuncion.

Until that time no bilateral meeting between Brazil and Paraguay is foreseen, the spokesman said.

The Brazilian and Argentine delegations met today for morning and afternoon sessions and departed without having reached a final agreement regarding the 105-meter height for the Argentine-Paraguayan Corpus Dam project.

SENATE PRESIDENT PORTELLA TO RESUME DIALOG AFTER ELECTIONS

PY201531Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Senate President Petronio Portella said yesterday that this may be the last indirect election of governors. He believes that things will take another course as the involvement of revolutionary forces decreases. Regarding political reforms, Senator Portella said that once the gubernatorial elections end he intends to hold meetings with the Brazilian Democratic Movement and later with President Geisel and future President Gen Joao Bapista de Figueiredo.

FORMATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT CONTINUES

New Ministers Sworn In

PY210155Y Santiago Chile Radio Agricultura in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Apr 78 PY

[Excerpts] In a brief ceremony held this afternoon in the Blue Room of government house, President Pinochet installed the following new ministers: Herman Cubillos, foreign minister; Alfonso Marquez de la Plata, agriculture minister; and Jose Luis Federicci, transport minister. The ceremony was attended by members of the government junta.

In a brief statement, President Pinochet vowed that the government would continue to guarantee security and order in the nation. He said that those who believe that the time has come for political chicanery and those who try to create internal (?confusion) will have a strong, outright response from the military government.

Carvajal To Stay

PY201507Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 20 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Santiago--Outgoing Foreign Minister Vice Adm Patricio Carvajal will hold a new position in the government. Carvajal himself made this announcement after he held a long meeting with President Augusto Pinochet. Regarding his institutional position, Patricio Carvajal indicated that he would first wait for his new appointment and then consider his position in the navy.

General MacKay Will Remain

PY201505Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 20 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Santiago--Outgoing Minister of Agriculture carabineros Gen Mario MacKay will return to his government position after being replaced by Alfonso Marquez de la Plata.

MacKay reported this at the end of his meeting with President Pinochet. His government position will be announced in an official communique.

Rumors are, however, that General MacKay will be appointed deputy director of carabineros, a position which is now held by Gen (Eduardo Gordon ?Canos), president of the Central Soccer Association.

NUMBER OF AMNESTIED PERSONS NOW PUT AT 2,071

PY210226Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0145 GMT 21 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 20 Apr--Official sources stated here today that 2,071 Chileans will benefit from the general amnesty decreed by the government yesterday.

This figure represents the total of persons sentenced by military courts from 11 September 1973--which is when the military overthrew the late President Salvador Allende--through 10 March 1978.

It was erroneously reported yesterday that only 224 persons would benefit from the amnesty ordered by the government.

Official sources indicated that the persons who benefit from the amnesty are divided into two categories: 1,121 are those who have had their prison terms commuted to deportation and are currently living abroad, and 950 are those who are either serving their terms in local prisons or are on parole.

It was also reported that the amnesty provides for members of the air force and navy who have been tried and sentenced on charges of "subversion and treason to the fatherland" in view of their connections with leftist leaders of the defunct Allende regime (1970-1973).

Col Pedro Montalva, director general of prison police [gendarmeria] stated that the first persons to be released under the new amnesty have begun leaving the prisons.

At the same time, Roberto Kozak, Chilean representative of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM), indicated that of the 109 persons who had been ready to leave the country once their prison terms were commuted to deportation, several had decided to stay in Chile in view of the general amnesty.

Kozak indicated that by next week ICEM will know exactly how many persons will travel abroad and how many will remain in Chile.

Amnesty Concerns Supreme Court

PY201458Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 20 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Santiago--Judicial sources have stated that a plenary session of all the members of the [Supreme] Court will take place in the next few days to thoroughly review the extent of the broad amnesty granted by the government.

In their opinion, the courts were astonished and bewildered by this decree law, and some spokesmen, who refused to identify themselves, indicated their hope that the law will be annulled or amended. They were particularly concerned with an article which states that for perpetrators of such crimes as attempted homicide, robbery, bodily injury in accidents [danos por choques] and malfeasance in office, the only requirement to qualify for the amnesty is not to have been charged or sentenced.

ACTION OF FBI AGENTS IN TOWNLEY CASE DENOUNCED IN COURT

PY210223Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0140 GMT 21 Apr 78 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, 20 Apr--Two alleged U.S. FBI agents were accused in Chilean courts of "arbitrary deportation" and "refusal of aid," it was announced here today.

The court action was brought against U.S. citizens Patrick Cornick and Robert Schoerer, who are accused of having taken their compatriot Michael Townley--presumably linked to the death of former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier--out of Chile.

EL MERCURIO BACKS INCREASED CIVILIAN PARTICIPATION

PY191452Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0516 GMT 19 Apr 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 18 Apr--In its Wednesday edition, EL MERCURIO indicated that increased civilian participation in the Chilean cabinet is the way to the balance sought by the military regime.

It recalls that President Augusto Pinochet recently named lawyer Sergio Fernandez as interior minister and charged him with selecting the names of future ministers.

The daily emphasizes: "A closed military superiority [in government] would have created the risk of establishing a certain inflexibility and imperviousness in political decisions."

EL MERCURIO believes that "at a time when all that is being talked about is the incorporation of civilians into the government, civilian-military integration and the value of the regime's political action, it is necessary, more than ever before to insist on the stability and continuity of the system which is safeguarded and supported by the armed forces under the authority of the president."

LABOR FRONT ISSUES OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT PINOCHET

PY181634Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 18 Apr 78 PY

[Text] In the last few days the news media have reported several matters of a polemical, and even of a political nature. And in the face of these recent political polemics, some opinions have been expressed.

Now the Chilean Labor Front [Frente Laboral de Chile--FLC] headed by (?Renato Politio Poblete), its national president, has sent a letter to President Pinochet. Copies were also sent to the news media, thus turning it into an open letter. The letter indicates that the FLC is an organization of active, important confederations, federations, associations and unions, whose mission and goals are to seek through unity a new union style which will match the historical process our country is going through by means of depoliticalization and technicalization. This style will result in a realistic policy to face the present situation.

The front states: For these reasons the front has naturally and firmly rejected any partisan political interference or parallelism in union organizations. In our judgment, such interference has no other objective but an obstinate meddling by well-known national political elements [words indistinct] trying to act once again through a political (?alliance).

In another paragraph of the letter to the president, the front states: We are convinced that within (?institutionalization) it is the responsibility of the (?intermediate) organizations of society to develop the objectives for which they were established and that, at the present moment, political power must be in the hands of the armed forces, until conditions gradually allow this power to be passed to civilians within the guidelines and framework established by the process itself.

The front adds: The conditions under which the union sector will act within this process, however, show the need for rapid issuance of a labor code which will function as a regulator of the gradual development of Chilean labor relations. This is one of the social voices responding to the rather political polemic which has developed in Chile in the last few days.

BETANCUR HAILS RATIFICATION OF PANAMA CANAL TREATY

PA191939Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Presidential candidate Belisario Betancur today expressed pleasure over the approval by the U.S. Senate of the treaties which returns sovereignty over the Canal Zone to Panama. He attributed this success to the efforts made by the government of the sister republic to consolidate the country's full liberty.

However, Belisario said, we must be vigilant and alert to make sure that Colombia's rights are preserved and not diminished in the near future.

MRN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE PRAISES TREATY RATIFICATION

PA202153Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1230 GMT 20 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 20 Apr (EFE)--The candidate of the National Renewal Movement (MRN), retired Gen Alvaro Valencia Tovar, said on Wednesday that ratification of the Panama Canal treaties is an "event of world significance."

The former army commander's press office said that turning over the canal to Panama marks a change of attitude in the U.S. relations with the "weak" nations.

General Valencia added that it is to be expected that this new attitude will have a favorable effect on establishment of balanced relations, so important to the small nations, particularly of Latin America.

The candidate pointed out that ratification of the treaties is a political victory for President Carter, in that he overcame U.S. Senate objections and reservations concerning the treaties.

M-19 STEPS UP VIOLENCE ON ITS ANNIVERSARY

PA191836Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Apr 78 PA

[Text] The wave of terrorism unleashed by the clandestine M-19 movement to commemorate the third anniversary of its emergence in the country escalated today when a bomb exploded under a vehicle belonging to the United States Peace Corps parked near the Waterworks Institute in the Narino Center in western Bogota.

The violent explosion destroyed the vehicle, but there were no casualties. The explosion occurred 3 hours after M-19 members hurled a bomb at the residence of an architect in the northern part of the capital, causing serious damage.

At the same time, a wave of terrorism by telephone was unleashed, as anonymous callers informed various news media that bombs had been placed in important government buildings.

The military moved into the capital of the republic early this morning to forestall possible student disturbances. Meanwhile labor unions held religious services today in tribute to labor leader Jose Raquel Mercado, who was assassinated by the M-19 2 years ago.

QUITO REPORTED CALM AFTER SPATE OF INCIDENTS

PA202119Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 20 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Calm seems to have returned to Quito today following 13 days of street incidents, violence and police repression. The climate of violence has abated, with only occasional eruptions when high school students hold flash meetings.

Last night was marked by a return to order. Only 24 hours earlier a workers' demonstration had ended with a toll of four wounded by gunfire when army troops intervened to establish order.

Bus companies, after examining the situation, put only 50 percent of their units into operation along a few routes. Buses and other collective transport vehicles continue to be protected by wire screens and boards. They are now called cages for this reason. Passengers are traveling more uncomfortably than ever and paying 40 cents more in these cages, most of which have had their windows removed either because they were destroyed or as a precautionary measure. Of course, many drivers are not yet charging the 1.40 sucres and will accept 1 sucre when the users pay that amount. There are some complaints that other drivers are charging 1.40 sucres indiscriminately, even to students, and 1 sucre for children. Things being this way, Quito is slowly returning to normal.

62 Students Arrested

PA202118Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1720 GMT 20 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Quito, 20 Apr (AFP)--A total of 62 students from several girls schools have been arrested by the police in the last 24 hours for participating in street demonstrations protesting the urban transportation fare hikes, official sources reported here today.

The students, mostly minors, were taken to a provisional detention center. Others were sent to the police training school outside Quito.

Police Chief Miguel Rojas reported that 42 other persons arrested for street disturbances are serving out their sentences. Several labor and student organizations protested the arrests and the police repression.

COMMUNIST PARTY SEES CIA INVOLVEMENT IN QUITO RIOTS

PA201719Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 20 Apr (EFE)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ecuador has charged the CIA with involvement of its agents in the recent riots in Quito.

In a communique released here on Wednesday, the communists report that the CIA agents "sow confusion in order to bring about repression of the people's movement." Another objective of the work of the agents is, according to the communique, "the interruption of the plan for legal reorganization of the state."

According to repeated official announcements, this plan should end this year with the turnover of power by the military to an elected civilian.

The disturbances which the Communist Party communique mentions took place over the last 2 weeks to protest the rise in urban transportation fares which the government authorized.

FOREIGN MINISTER NOGUES COMMENTS ON CANAL TREATY

PY200218Y Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 19 Apr 78 p 3 PY

[Comments by Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues on Panama Canal treaty ratification]

[Text] The Americas should be satisfied with the news that the Panama Canal treaty will go into effect. With this a symptom of acute disagreement on our continent disappears, and the treaty will also probably restore the image of fair dealing between Panama and the United States in this very controversial issue. But in my judgment President Carter's statements, upon learning of the Senate vote results, were also of no small importance. He said, and I quote: "The treaty opens a new era in our relations, not only with Panama, but with the entire world." He then added: "It is the symbol of the United States' determination to base its relations on mutual respect for developing nations." We hope that this will turn out to be true. The old saying is that deeds are better than words. Therefore, we hope that the new era which the United States will supposedly enter will be characterized by a real respect for our sovereign rights, without any intentions of intervention, which we reject from the start. Finally, I would like to say that Panama's example should be fruitful for the tone and dignity which should dominate relations between the two Americas--South America and North America.

VILLONE RELEASED, WILL REQUEST RESIDENCE

PY181902Y Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 18 Apr 78 p 7 PY

[Excerpt] After being detained for just over a day at headquarters of the police investigations department, Jose Maria Villone, 63, married, Argentine, regained his freedom last night at 2100. Villone is on trial in his country for numerous crimes allegedly committed when he held the post of press secretary during the Peronist government which was overthrown in 1976.

Villone arrived in Asuncion on Iberia from Uruguay at noon on Sunday. He was expelled from Uruguay on government orders. Paraguayan officials, knowing of Villone's arrival, went out to the international airport and transferred the Argentine to the investigations department to comply with security regulations which the police implement in these cases, according to what Alberto Cantero, chief of the political section, told ABC COLOR.

Villone arrived in Paraguay accompanied by his son, Oscar Ruben, and his nephew, Juan Carlos Larrea, and the three of them are staying at the Senorial Hotel, where Villone has room 57. The former high-ranking official said: "I am very happy to be in Paraguay and I would very much like to stay and live in the country. I wish to say that I am sorry that I cannot talk, but it is not appropriate to do so until I have spoken with national officials. Tomorrow (meaning today) I will begin the routine of asking Paraguayan authorities to allow me to take up residence in Paraguay, and then I will have no difficulty in meeting the press." Villone's nephew was present during the interview and he indicated that he had made all the arrangements for Villone's arrival in the country. The nephew indicated that his uncle was very tired and agitated after regaining his freedom.

PRESIDENT HAILS RATIFICATION OF CANAL TREATIES

PA201933Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1430 GMT 20 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 20 Apr (LATIN)--President Carlos Andres Perez has stated that the approval of the treaties which give Panama sovereignty over the canal opens a new path in hemispheric relations with the United States.

Everyone "can understand the deep satisfaction that I feel, since it is a known fact that my government and I personally were completely committed to the achievement of this great Latin American aspiration," the president said.

Speaking to newsmen, the president said: "It is necessary to establish channels of communication and sincere cooperation with the United States. However, this requires a new treatment, a new way of looking at our problems by the great North American nation."

The approval of the treaties "opens new paths to relations between South and North America, between the Mestizo and Anglo Saxon Americas," the president added last night.

On Tuesday, the U.S. Senate ratified the treaties which return sovereignty to Panama. The policy of the Perez administration has been to staunchly defend Panama in this area.

Perez disclosed that in the past few hours, he has been in contact with the chiefs of government of Panama, Colombia and Costa Rica "because these were the four countries which, in Latin American unity, cooperated in an effort to achieve this goal which has extraordinary historical importance."

FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISES CANAL TREATY RATIFICATION

PA201709Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Commenting on the ratification of the Panama Canal treaties, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi said that we greet the U.S. Senate's ratification of the treaties as a positive event. The foreign minister added: As a representative of the Venezuelan Government, I want to place special emphasis on the great efforts of President Carter. Consalvi said that the U.S. Government showed good will and understanding of the historic moment in relations between the United States and Latin America.

PRESIDENT WELCOMES BRAZIL'S COOPERATION IN OIL BELT

PA210433Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1332 GMT 20 Apr 78 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 20 Apr (AFP)--President Carlos Andres Perez said today that Venezuela is prepared to accept Brazil's cooperation in the exploitation of the enormous oil reserves of the Orinoco oil belt. The belt, which is approximately 600 km long, contains one of the world's largest reserves of heavy crude, estimated at 700 billion barrels.

President Perez said that Venezuela is greatly interested in "exploiting the unconventional Orinoco belt oil reserves and if Brazil wants to cooperate, it is welcome, because we are searching for help everywhere in the world."

PRESIDENT SUPPORTS INDEPENDENCE FOR BELIZE

PA201513Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1500 GMT 20 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 20 Apr (AFP)--President Carlos Andres Perez said here today that Venezuela supports the independence of Belize.

After praising the United States for approving the new Panama Canal treaties, which were actively supported by Perez, he said that Venezuela is cooperating "for a favorable solution that will permit the independence of Belize without having the Guatemalan people suffer any trauma."

INDUSTRIAL PROTECTIONIST MEASURES TO DECREASE

PA170333Y Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 9 Apr 78 pp I-1, I-12 PA

[Excerpt] The development minister has announced a gradual, automatic and planned reduction of industrial protectionist measures.

In a speech given in Maracaibo to the ninth national assembly of the Venezuelan Industrial Council, Minister Luis Alvarez Dominguez said that reduction of industrial production will be accompanied by the implementation of a policy designed to increase production of intermediate capital goods.

The use of tax exemptions and exonerations to allow industry to obtain components, spare parts and materials at a lower cost has meant a loss of 15 billion bolivares in revenue during the past 4 years and a corresponding savings for industrialists.

In Alvarez Dominguez' opinion, the protectionist system promotes stagnation of technology and domestic centralization of high income which discourages competition and foreign expansion.

The state, he said, must intervene by means of an economic policy that will allow it, in a rational manner and in line with the highest national interests, to channel demand toward the consolidation of national development. This can be done by means of the promotion and coordination of the domestic manufacture of goods and materials whenever technical and economic feasibility recommend it.

He warned that if the state does not intervene in an institutionalized manner in guidance of this process, true industrialization will not be achieved.

NATIONAL RENEWAL MOVEMENT OBTAINS LEGAL STATUS

PA131918Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Apr 78 PA

[Excerpt] The National Renewal Movement [MORENA] has been legalized by the Supreme Electoral Council. This was reported by Morena Secretary Dr Helio Jose Auseo, who said that the movement complied with all requirements of the law on political parties, public meetings and demonstrations.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY DENIES GOVERNMENT TURNING TO RIGHT

PA130023Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0043 GMT 12 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Apr (AFP)--Government (Interior) Secretary Jesus Reyes Heroles today categorically denied that the Mexican Government is "turing to the right." Reyes Heroles, considered by many as the main ideologist of President Jose Lopez-Portillo's government, said that "the regime's turn to the right would depend not on the effectiveness of the right but on the ineffectiveness of the left and the incompetence of the government to prevent it."

The secretary said that Mexico's revolutionary line protects the country from that "danger." He added that we will know how to defend, maintain and strengthen the revolutionary line.

Reyes Heroles made his statements to the local press during a ceremony in which the Mexican Communist Party requested its official registration after more than 50 years of being semiclandestine.

Leftist Comment

PA142011Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2135 GMT 13 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Apr (AFP)--The Mexican Government "is not turning to the right, it is already there," the leftwing unanimously commented today in reply to a statement by the government secretary.

Heberto Castillo, leader of the Mexican Workers Party [PMT], refuted the statements of Secretary Jesus Reyes Heroles who is considered the ideologist of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI]. Reyes Heroles has emphatically denied that the government is "turning to the right."

The PMT secretary genral said that the government policy is "more of the right than of the left if we understand that policy to be the government's tactics for taking care of the needs of the majority."

Valentin Campa, member of the Communist Party Central Committee and former presidential candidate, also said that "the government is absolutely of the right." To realize this, one only needs to "look at the directors of the parastate enterprises who have been appointed by the president," he added.

The comment by Senator Jorge Cruickshank of the Popular Socialist Party, which is allied to the PRI, was less harsh. He said that although "a rightist minority has infiltrated" the government, in his opinion, the government is still not totally rightist. Nevertheless, he noted that "the attack being waged by big capital is a threat to President Jose Lopez-Portillo." He described the president as a "man of the center-left" but that his cabinet is infiltrated by those whom he described as "Chicago boys." The economics department of the University of Chicago has a liberal philosophy and its students are known throughout the world as the "Chicago boys."

FOREIGN MINISTER TELLS RIGHTS COMMISSION EXILES MAY RETURN

PA2023555Y Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 2309 GMT 20 Apr 78 PA

[Text of official note from Foreign Affairs Minister Nicolas Gonzalez Revilla to Andres Aguilar, president of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission--date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] I would like to inform you that his excellency Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera has just announced over radio and television that all persons who are abroad as true or apparent political exiles may return to the fatherland without any worry or fear. We would appreciate your cooperation in the dissemination of this announcement.

[Signed] Nicolas Gonzalez Revilla, foreign affairs minister

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON U.S. SENATE RESOLUTION

PA2102O2Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0010 GMT 21 Apr 78 PA

[20 April Panama Foreign Ministry communique--read by announcer]

[Text] The U.S. Senate has fulfilled its constitutional duty to advise and consent on the Panama Canal treaty, which was signed in Washington by the Panamanian chief of government and the U.S. President. In so doing, the Senate included in its resolution of ratification the reservations, conditions and understandings which are published herewith.

The authentic Spanish version of the Senate resolution will be determined when agreement is reached on the protocol of the instruments of ratification corresponding to each treaty. The Foreign Ministry is analyzing the Senate resolution within the framework of dignity established by General Torrijos in his letter to President Carter dated in Panama City 15 March 1978, an analysis of which will be published next week. It is important to emphasize that General Torrijos has already clearly expressed the position of the government in accepting the Senate resolutions because they exclude any pretension by the United States to intervene in the affairs which international law reserves for the internal jurisdiction of Panama and because the Torrijos-Carter treaties contain a true program for the decolonization and liberation of Panama.

[Signed] The Foreign Ministry

We will now read the U.S. Senate resolution dated 18 April 1978:

Senate of the United States in executive session:

Resolution:

Two-thirds of the senators present voted affirmatively on behalf of the Senate, on its own advice and consent, to ratify the Panama Canal treaty together with the annexes and acts [actas] agreed thereon, signed in Washington on 7 September 1977, executive session, 95th Congress, first session, subject to the following:

Eliminate the period at the end of the ratification resolution and insert a comma and the following: subject to the condition that each of the instruments of ratification which will be exchanged by the United States and Panama shall contain provisions as a result of which each party agrees to renounce its rights and to release the other party of its obligations according to Paragraph 2 of Article 12.

Before the period at the end of the resolution of ratification, insert a comma and the following: subject to the reservation that, in accordance with adherence to the principle of nonintervention, any action which the United States takes in the exercise of its rights to insure that the Panama Canal shall remain open, neutral, secure and accessible according to the provisions of this treaty, the neutrality treaty and the resolutions of advice and consent referring to these will be for the sole purpose of insuring that the canal will remain open, neutral, secure and accessible and not for the purpose of intervening, nor will it be interpreted as a right to intervene in the internal affairs of Panama or as interference in its political independence or the integrity of its sovereignty.

Before the period, at the end of the resolution of ratification, add a comma and the following: subject to the reservation that the exchange of ratification intruments will not become effective prior to 31 October 1979, unless the necessary legislation to execute the provisions of the Panama Canal treaty has been accomplished by the U.S. Congress prior to 31 March 1979.

Before the period at the end of the resolution of ratification insert a comma and the following: subject to the reservation, which will be part of the instruments of ratification, that, at the conclusion of the treaty, any accumulated unpaid balance according to Paragraph 4C of Article 13 will be payable only to the extent of any operating surplus in the last year of duration of the treaty and that nothing in that paragraph can be interpreted as an obligation of the United States to pay after the termination of the treaty any unpaid balance which may have been accumulated before that date.

Eliminate the period at the end of the resolution of ratification and instead insert a comma and the following: subject to the following reservation which will be part of the instrument of treaty ratification: Regardless of any other provision of this treaty, no funds will be drawn from the U.S. Treasury to make payments according to Paragraph 4 of Article 13, without legal authorization.

Delete the period at the end of the resolution of ratification and insert the following: subject to the following reservation: After the treaty goes into effect, the Panama Canal Commission, unless the contrary is decided by the Congress through special legislation, will have the obligation to reimburse to the U.S. Treasury the corresponding probable cost to the funds of the interest and other direct assets invested by the government in the earlier Panama Canal Company, which had not been reimbursed prior to the date the treaty goes into effect.

The reimbursement of the interest costs will be at a rate determined by the secretary of the U.S. Treausry and at annual intervals as these costs are received, and if none are received they will be reimbursed from future profits. The purposes of this reservation, the phrase: funds of other direct assets will have the same meaning as the phrase: net direct investment, according to Article 62, Title 2, of the Canal Zone code.

Before the period, at the end of the resolution of ratification, insert a comma and add the following: subject to the understanding which will be a part of the instruments of ratification, nothing in the treaty, the annex or acts related to the treaty, nor in any other agreement related to the treaty, commits the United States to provide any economic aid, free military aid, security assistance, military foreign sales of international military education and training to the Republic of Panama.

Before the period, at the end of the resolution of ratification, insert a comma and add the following: subject to the understanding which will be part of the instruments of ratification, which prior to the first day of the 3-year period which begins on the date this treaty goes into effect and prior to each 3-year period that follows, both parties will agree on the specific levels of the quality of services to which Paragraph 5 of Article 3 refers and which will be provided for a period of 3 years, and, except for the first period of 3 years, regarding the reimbursement for the cost of these services. These services will be limited to those essential for the effective functioning of the areas of canal operation and housing areas established in Paragraph 5 of Article 3 of the treaty. If the payments made according to Paragraph 5, Article 3, of the treaty for the preceding 3-year period, including the initial 3-year period, should exceed the real cost, or if they were less than the real cost to the Republic of Panama during that period for providing the levels and determined quality of agreed services, then the commission will deduct from the payments, or will add to the payments, to be made to the Republic of Panama for each of the following 3-year periods, one-third of that surplus or deficit, according to the case.

A separate and obligatory audit will be carried out by an auditor chosen by common agreement of both parties on the costs of services in dispute by the two parties according to the reexamination of these costs established in this understanding.

Before the period at the end of the resolution of ratification, insert a comma and add the following: subject to the understanding reached apart from the instruments of ratification, nothing in Paragraph 4C of Article 13 will be interpreted as limiting the right of the United States, through U.S. Government agencies, known as the Canal Commission, to adopt financial decisions and incur expenditures considered reasonable and necessary for the operation, functioning and maintenance of the Panama Canal. In addition, the tolls established according to Paragraph 2 of Article 3 need not be set at levels determined to produce revenues to meet payments to the Republic of Panama as described in Paragraph 4C of Article 13. Nothing in Paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of Article 4 can be interpreted as limiting the stipulations of Paragraph 1, Article 4, which establishes that each party will act according to its constitutional procedures to face the danger threatening the security of the Panama Canal, nor the stipulations in Paragraph 2 of Article 4 which establish that the United States will have the primary responsibility of protecting and defending the canal for the duration of this treaty.

Before the period at the end of the resolution of ratification, insert a comma and add the following: subject to the following understanding, any agreement reached according to Paragraph 2 of Article 9 referring to the transference of prisoners, will be carried out according to the constitutional procedures of each party.

POLITICAL PARTIES HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE ON TREATIES, EXILES

PA201327Y Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 20 Apr 78 pp 1, 22 PA

[Text] The political parties feel that the national government must call a nationwide plebiscite as soon as possible to approve or reject the treaties that have been ratified by the U.S. Senate, because they have been altered.

The statement was made yesterday during a news conference that was called to denouce the violation of the national constitution. It was called by the representatives of the Panamenist, Liberal, Christian Democratic and Social Christian [as published] parties and the Democratic Independent Movement.

The news conference, at which Dr Carlos Ivan Zuniga acted as moderator, also served to define the status of the political exiles and to analyze the statement made by Gen Omar Torrijos, Panamanian chief of government, that all of them can return to the country "without discrimination of any nature or prior condition of any kind."

The representatives of the parties agreed that the U.S. Senate altered the treaty that was originally submitted to Panamanians and that failure to call a plebiscite would constitute a violation of Article 274 of the national constitution. This article reads:

"Treaties that the executive branch concludes on the locks canal, its adjacent zone and the protection of the canal, as well as the construction of a new sea-level canal or of a third set of locks, shall be submitted to a national plebiscite."

Dr Diogenes Arosemena, a member of the Democratic Independent Movement (MID), said: "The reservations introduced to the treaty leave the principle of the right of intervention latent." Dr Carlos Ivan Zuniga, another MID member, said: "In our opinion, the United States rejected the treaties, and the year 2000 is too long for Panama to wait to recover the canal."

The representatives of the political parties maintained that they will not recognize the treaties in their present form until a national plebiscite is held to determine whether Panamanians want to recognize them.

Although they admitted in principle that this treaty is better than that which is presently in force--that is, the 1903 treaty--they emphasized their disagreement with the violation of Article 274 of the constitution.

A newsman asked what legal organization could determine the legality or illegality of the treaties agreed upon with the United States. When it was said that the Supreme Court of Justice was probably the proper organization, Joaquin Ortega said that the constitution gives the chief of government the authority to appoint Supreme Court judges, which raises doubts as to whether these judges would vote for a law that might damage the chief of government's prestige as a leader. Ortega cited Article 277 of the constitution.

The leaders of the group which met with the press yesterday were Christian Democrats Clovis Aleman and Guillermo Cochez; Panamenists Jose Salvador Munoz, Jorge P. Adames, Luis Felipe Clement and Guillermo Endara; Liberal Julio Harris; and MID members Carlos Ivan Zuniga, Samuel Levi, Diogenes Arosemena and Anel Beliz. All of these political groups have united, although many of them were adversaries in the past.

As part of its campaign against the pacts negotiated with the United States, the MID has begun to distribute red and white bumper stickers which say: "We reject the treaties!"

"The parties exist and are a reality in the hearts of all Panamanians," Christian Democrat Guillermo Cochez said in commenting on the disbanding of political parties after the 1968 coup d'etat. "They were not eliminated by decree," said Cochez.

Meanwhile Liberal Party member Julio Harris admitted that in principle the Liberal Party had accepted and recommended approval of the treaty, but later changed its position in view of the changes introduced by the U.S. Senate. "They have in fact changed what we approved," former Liberal Party Deputy Julio Harris said, and expressed his interest in a legislative assembly to revive the old legislative branch system. [paragraph continues]

"We want the government to submit it (the treaty) to a national consultation, and then the Liberal Party will make its position known," Harris explained.

Jose Salvador Munoz, a lawyer and one of the spokesmen for the Panamenist Party, believed that "the treaties do not eliminate the sources of conflict between Panama and the United States."

All party representatives agreed to accept the return of exiles whenever the necessary guarantees are offered for the freedom of various activities in the country.

"The nation is pleased to learn of the request for exiles to return," said Dr Carlos Ivan Zuniga, but, he added, "only when the necessary guarantees are established."

Yesterday, the political parties issued the following manifesto:

In fulfillment of the clear precept of the national constitution, the Panamanian Government submitted to a plebiscite on 23 October 1977 the Torrijos-Carter treaties signed on 7 September 1977 at the OAS headquarters. The constitutional provision for the ratification of the treaties was thus fulfilled.

In the beginning of February the contractual treaties, which had been submitted to a plebiscite in the Republic of Panama, began to be considered by the U.S. Senate. During the debate, the Senate approved reservations, amendments and understandings that substantially distort and modify the original texts of the treaties that had been submitted to a plebiscite in our country.

From the legal viewpoint, those reservations, amendments and understandings of the treaties constitute a clear rejection of the original texts and an invitation to the Republic of Panama to consider, in terms of a new negotiation, the new documents now composed of the original treaties plus the attached reservations, amendments and understandings. The national government is empowered to reject those modifications, but acceptance of the new documents demands national consent in the form established by the constitution which the current government approved.

According to our constitutional process, the decision on the new documents requires fulfillment of Article 274 of the national constitution which states: "The treaties that the executive branch concludes on the locks canal, its adjacent zone and the protection of the canal, as well as the construction of a new sea-level canal or of a third set of locks, shall be submitted to a national plebiscite."

Regarding the return of political exiles, the country can note that its repeated requests in this regard have been answered. Nevertheless, we believe that the exiles must find in their country clear guarantees for the full exercise of their rights as well as the rights of all Panamanians.

The announced operation of the political parties, whose de facto existence is provided for in the national constitution, is a positive step for the organization of a democratic, pluralistic and civilized society. That society is one which responds to the ideosyncrasy of the Panamanian man whose participation in the new legal concept of political parties must be guaranteed.

Panama, 19 April 1978

[signed] Panamenist Party, Democratic Independent Movement, Christian Democracy, Social Democratic Party, National Liberal Party

PANAMENIST PARTY CONVOKES URGENT MEETING

PA202310Y Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 2235 GMT 20 Apr 78 PA

[Panamenist Party announcement--date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] Panamenists: In view of this difficult moment in the fatherland, aggravated by the government's acceptance of a treaty with amendments which compromises the future of the country, the Panamenist Party's National Directorate and Political Committee urgently summon all provincial and district directors of the republic to a meeting to be held at 0900 on Sunday, 23 April at the Ateneo de Ciencias in this capital. We will be with the people today and always to protect their most valuable interests.

CAMILO TORRES CIRCLE LEADER SCORES GOVERNMENT TREATY ACTION

PA210123Y Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1734 GMT 20 Apr 78 PA

[Statements by Olimpo Saez, Camilo Torres Circle leader, during Professor Luis "Lucho" Pimentel and Antonio "Tonin" Cabezas program--live]

[Excerpts] [Saez] Good afternoon. I want to thank my friend Lucho for inviting me to participate in his program. For months we have been saying that the treaties must be submitted to a second plebiscite because the constitution demands it, even if it involves only a comma, an amendment, a reservation, or whatever they call that attached to the treaties.

In all these months, the Camilo Torres Circle, the group to which I belong, has been waging a battle at all levels and on all fronts calling for a second plebiscite because according to the constitution only the Panamanian people can decide in a plebiscite on the present canal, a sea-level canal or defense sites.

For this reason, we contend that it is not up to the government nor a political group or a group of men to assume the right of accepting or rejecting the amendments made to the canal treaties. We insist that this should be decided by the Panamanian people in a second plebiscite.

We also think that a national consensus cannot be found in communiques issued by phantom organizations and small groups. We cannot accept the idea that these groups can decide the fate of the Panamanian people. Omar Torrijos, the National Guard staff, government officials, the community councils and the corregimiento representatives do not have the authority to decide the fate of the Panamanian people. This is a matter that each Panamanian must decide by himself. These amendments should be discussed by people in a climate of democratic freedom, access on equal terms to the means of communication, so that the people decide with their vote if they accept or reject the amendments that the U.S. Senate has attached to the Torrijos-Carter treaty.

At this moment, one thing is certain, and that is that the government has everything in its favor to impose the treaty with the amendments. It has the backing of the National Guard and the support of the United States--a support which Carter has confirmed in his speech. The government also has the bureaucratic structure by which to impose those treaties with the amendments.

Unfortunately for us, at this moment the Panamanian people are in no condition to stop it. This situation has arisen due to 10 years of government impositions, 10 years in which social, labor and student organizations have been bribed, 10 years in which all sectors of the left and right have been subdued by repression.

In 10 years, the people have not had the opportunity to form political organizations which can express opinions and take action. Logically, under these circumstances, the people are in no position to express themselves spontaneously. The government has just not allowed the people any opportunity to organize.

If there is another plebiscite, we are sure the results are going to be in our favor. Six months have gone by since the first plebiscite. In this period the people have come to learn all that is bad about the treaties--and not from us, but from the senators. The treaties' makeup, which Carter, Bunker and Linowitz tried to hide, has been washed off by several rains in the United States, not in Panama.

I do believe that the Panamanian people are at present better prepared to understand how bad the treaties are and how humiliating are the amendments which completely change and distort the treaties the government sold in a straight jacket to the Panamanian people on the 23 October plebiscite. But the people are less afraid now than on 23 October. They are not afraid to speak up now that the government has made some allowances since 23 October. Besides, the people are aware that the government is struggling for its political survival. I also think that the students, who on 23 October were more divided, are now more united against our common enemy.

[Announcer] What should we do if the new treaty is accepted by the government? What should be the role of the popular forces?

[Saez] We must maintain the Panamanian people's historic position, that is, to continue struggling. When the 1903 treaty was imposed on the Panamanian people, they continued struggling. I feel we are in a somewhat similar position. However, we cannot ask the people to commit suicide, to be martyrs. We want them alive to continue the struggle. We do believe, however, that our popular organizations should strengthen the people's nationalistic conscience.

Ours is a nation in the process of development and only by strengthening our national institutions, the people's conscience, by improving our habits and virtues, by developing the country, by assuming the responsibility of educating our children to grow up loving their country, and by giving the credit due to our artists and professionals, are we going to be able to face up to the treaties. Once the people's conscience is strengthened and the people are awakened from their lethargy imposed by 10 years dictatorship, they will be able to give the proper answer to those treaties and to the North Americans.

In the past century, the history of the Panamanian people has been one of constant struggle and frustration. We are of the opinion that the struggle has not ended. Maybe we have lost a battle because of the difference in weapons. But we are going to continue struggling because we have the indispensable element which makes up a nation, that is, nationalism. A nationalism which perhaps is dormant but once awakened could lead to another 9 January.

STUDENTS OPPOSE TREATY: MARCH SLATED FOR 25 APRIL

PA210335Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0306 GMT 21 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Panama City, 20 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Approximately 100 university students demonstrated here tonight against the Torrijos-Carter treaties which were ratified by the U.S. Senate on 18 April. The demonstrators asked the government to hold another plebiscite because, they claimed, the treaties that the Panamanian people ratified on 23 October were "mutilated" by the U.S. Senate's amendments and reservations and are now quite different from the original treaties.

Panamanian Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos said on Tuesday that a new plebiscite would not be needed.

The protest rally, which took place in Santa Ana Park--in the oldest section of the city--was observed by members of the National Guard who remained at a safe distance. After the rally was over the students marched down Central Avenue to the Ascanio Arosemena Park, where they sang the national anthem and invited the public to attend a "flag march" down Central Avenue on 25 April to protest the new treaties.

Ascanio Arosemena is one of the martyrs of the incidents of 9 January 1964, when Panamanian students and U.S. soldiers clashed violently leaving a toll of more than 20 dead.

UNION OF INDEPENDENT STUDENTS RESOLUTION REJECTS TREATIES

PA201726Y Panama City Radio KW Continente in Spanish 1300 GMT 20 Apr 78 PA

[Resolution issued on 19 April 1978 by Union of Independent Students of the Polytechnical Institute as read by student Jose Pablo (Yu)--live]

[Text] Our organization, the Union of Independent Students of the Polytechnical Institute, in view of the present situation prevailing in the country in which the national government has accepted an amended treaty which denies the postulates of our patriotic struggle, and considering the following:

1. That the U.S. Senate has approved the Torrijos-Carter treaty with amendments.

2. That on Tuesday, 18 April, the national government accepted the amendments which constitute a betrayal.

3. That on that afternoon, before giving its approval, the government drowned its employees in music and liquor, while the fatherland was donning mourning clothes.

4. That the political exiles, in repudiation of the treaties, with or without amendments, have declared a hunger strike.

5. That our organization has always waged a struggle to achieve democratic freedoms and a real general amnesty for Panamanians in exile.

6. And that we rejected the Torrijos-Carter treaties even before they were fraudulently approved.

Resolves:

1. To repudiate the acceptance of the traitorous treaties.

2. To express our solidarity with the political exiles.

3. To continue denouncing the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

4. To demand a new plebiscite, because the people should decide whether or not to accept the treaties, as prescribed by the national constitution.

5. To support four members of the Union of Independent Students of the Polytechnical Institute, members of the board of directors of the institute's student center, who have declared a 24-hour hunger strike, which can be extended, beginning at midnight tonight in repudiation of the arbitrary acceptance of the pro-Yankee treaties with interventionist amendments and in solidarity with our compatriots abroad.

LA ESTRELLA HAILS CARTER'S ROLE IN TREATY APPROVAL

PA201737Y Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 20 Apr 78 PA

[Editorial: "Invitation to President Carter"]

[Text] No one can doubt the important, instrumental role that President Carter played in the ratification of the treaties. We all agree that without his constant and effective display of energy in persuading many senators of the need to vote affirmatively on the treaties, the Senate's decision would have been different.

In light of the foregoing statements and even logically acknowledging that when President Carter behaved that way he was taking into account many things related to the prestige of the United States and his own office, it is quite obvious that the Panamanian people owe him their gratitude; and this gratitude should be appropriately expressed.

In a letter addressed to General Torrijos, President Carter voiced his desire to come to Panama. He should come to Panama as an honored guest of the republic to receive the spontaneous and honest demonstration of admiration, gratitude and love of the Panamanian people who, without doubt, will give him an emotional and massive welcome as no other American president could be accorded elsewhere.

The official exchange of ratification notes will take place shortly so that the treaties which the U.S. Senate fortunately ratified will be enacted into law both here and there. It would be particularly appropriate for President Carter and General Torrijos to exchange the ratification notes here as a sequel to the ceremony that took place at the OAS headquarters when the treaties were signed. What is more, the distinguished American President's visit could take place at the time of the official inauguration of the new Tocumen airport.

If the national government decides to invite President Carter and he accepts the invitation, as he no doubt will, he may as well come with the Senate leaders who so effectively cooperated with him in securing the ratification of the treaties because our lasting gratitude is also for their efforts.

It would also be desirable for the chiefs of state and government who so firmly supported the Panamanian cause by exercising great influence on the results that were obtained to attend the exchange ceremony. If their duties allow them and they can come to our country, beyond any shadow of a doubt the aforementioned ceremony will have greater prominence and significance in the hemisphere.

RADIO LIBERTAD COMMENTS ON RATIFICATION, TORRIJOS REMARKS

PA202148Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Apr 78 PA

["Fijando el Rumbo" commentary by station director Danilo Caballero: "The Fruits of a Just and Historic Cause"]

[Text] Beginning at noon on Tuesday, our people experienced hours of great tension while the U.S. Senate debated the reservation proposed by Senator Robert Byrd which defused the crafty bomb set by Senator DeConcini. Finally, after hours of expectation, the Torrijos-Carter treaties were approved with the Byrd reservation, thus making them acceptable to our people and the revolutionary government. Afterward came Omar's historic speech to the people and the world followed by the news conference at a local hotel.

Our people then learned of many things that we soldiers of the revolution faithfully took for granted regarding our top leader and the process. Now that the tension of the crucial moment has passed and we have begun a new phase which will be just as difficult, we must make an overall analysis of events and future prospects.

From the beginning, the DeConcini reservation, which popularized the name of an unknown senator who served as a figurehead of the most reactionary interests of the United States, had a specific goal: to create trouble for the process, particularly for Omar, and to try to divide the sectors which constitute the force of the revolution. The crafty and insulting reservation sought to irritate the feelings of the Panamanian people. It was hoped that we would respond to this open provocation.

Since the beginning this was the specific objective. But our people and government once again showed their deep sense of responsibility to history by not responding to the provocation. There was a clear and honest rejection of the reservation because it was openly and grossly colonialist and distorted all the objectives of the treaties. Some impatient and well-intentioned individuals demanded that Omar and the government immediately make their positions known. This, however, was not advisable as was proven shortly afterwards.

The position of the revolutionary government was correct and precise: to dispense with public statements that would have played into the hands of the provocateurs and to make known to the governments of the world, particularly the United States and its Senate, that they and only they would be responsible to the world for starting a conflict in our country that would affect all countries of the world by endangering the operation of the canal. In this sense, the communications between Omar and the U.S. Government were clear. If the interventionist and colonialist intent of the DeConcini reservation were not annulled, we would reject the treaties, maintaining our right to take appropriate measures.

Omar clearly stated this in his speech and his news conference. We are not going to continue negotiating to bequeath to future generations a problem that would apparently not be solved peacefully. Our people accepted and undertook the diplomatic path of negotiations but they never ruled out the possibility of having to shed blood for our land in order to free it from the foreign presence.

The National Guard, that glorious armed institution which in a commentary last week we described as the guarantor of the process and the goals of national liberation, once again gave proof of its moral stature and its historic responsibility by being prepared to begin, if the zero hour had been negative, the first phase of the armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and colonialism.

Omar's statement about the pride of a commander in seeing his troops calmly prepare for combat must be analyzed from two viewpoints. In the first place, that pride of command extends to all revolutionaries. If we previously viewed the National Guard as the leading and guiding force of the process, now, with greater reason, we believe our brothers and comrades in uniform, fulfilling their duty to the fatherland, are the vanguard of this struggle. In the second place, Omar stressed the firm unity between the National Guard and the people by announcing for the first time that fighting alongside the militarymen would be units of young civilians, precisely those who are always ready for the struggle. Fortunately, such action was not necessary.

But it would be wrong to believe that the last-minute change in the U.S. Senate occurred by chance. Nothing could be farther from the truth. That change occurred because the United States understood that behind Omar and the National Guard were people who would rather die in combat before living on their knees before U.S. colonialism. That calm and [word indistinct] decision impressed those responsible for U.S. foreign policy who understood that any colonialist action against Panama would be answered by all our people. Perhaps it was then that the bitter ghost of Vietnam was seen by many of the opponents who suddenly understood that they were playing with fire.

The change was also the result of the united and consistent position of several governments of the world which, independent of their political and social systems, made known to Washington that they were with us in our struggle for human dignity and sovereign integrity.

The Torrijos-Carter treaties were approved. Still remaining before us are all the procedures which must be carried out before the treaties become operative, including a waiting period. But perhaps more important than that waiting period is the fact that in Panama, as in all countries in the process of liberation, the end of one phase does not mean the end of the battle but merely the beginning of another. Now it will be necessary to confront with all our revolutionary capacity problems that have necessarily had to be delayed because of the essential contradiction arising from the eradication of colonialism in our territory. Omar has been announcing a number of projects which include the strengthening of popular power, a measure which we believe is important because it will permit the strengthening of the process, deepening it at all levels and giving it definite shape.

Meanwhile, vigilance continues to be a priority task. It is vigilance against the possible seditious attempts of those who are forever discontent and also against any colonialist maneuver. Omar has already said it. Now we are going to be alert so that the treaties will not be violated. To be more explicit, he indicated that the National Guard will never lose its combat capability which includes the ability to destroy the canal in the event of a U.S. invasion. And vigilant, alongside the armed force which was filled with glory on Tuesday, making history by its own power, will be the soldiers of the revolution who wear civilian clothes and fulfill tasks on all fronts but who at any given moment will change their work tools for arms if necessary.

COSTA RICA

DESIGNATED FOREIGN MINISTER ON FOREIGN POLICY

PA2019Z45Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1518 GMT 20 Apr 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 20 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The government of President-Elect Rodrigo Carazo will uphold the nation's tradition of granting asylum to political refugees but will strictly enforce the measures to prevent refugees from conspiring from here against other governments.

"We will not tolerate any guerrilla preparations from our territory, or its use as a storehouse for arms or as a launching pad for attacks on other governments," stated Carazo's designated foreign minister, Rafael A. Calderon Fournier.

He insisted that Costa Rica must not become a censor of any regime, as it implies a violation of the principles of nonintervention. He added that the avoidance by any state of its international commitments must be aired at the organizations of the community of nations.

The future foreign minister, who will assume his new post on 8 May, was interviewed yesterday by ACAN-EFE on various issues concerning his portfolio. He made the above statements when asked about the position of Carazo's government concerning those groups established in Costa Rica who oppose the regime of Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza, the most prominent of these being the Sandinist National Liberation Movement (FSLN), one of whose leaders, Plutarco Hernandez Sancho, known as "Commander Zero" of the FSLN, said in San Jose that this country constitutes a refuge for his activities.

Calderon Fournier said the general features of the Costa Rican foreign policy, observed in recent years by Foreign Minister Gonzalo J. Facio, will be upheld. "Our positions are not so diametrically opposed as to justify great changes," he said.

Respect of human rights will be emphasized without discrimination for political or economic reasons, he added, explaining that it is necessary to extend the concept of human rights to education, housing, health and food for the needy.

A vigorous push will be given to penetrating foreign markets, principally those of Caribbean countries. Trade and diplomatic ties with the socialist world will be maintained as they are now, without either weakening or strengthening them. He reiterated, however, that there will be no diplomatic relations with Cuba, indicating that the Costa Rican people do not desire it.

Special attention will be paid to relations with Central America where, the future foreign minister said, it is necessary to urgently settle the differences between El Salvador and Honduras. In this respect, he praised both governments for the efforts they are making toward that solution.

On the Belize problem, Calderon Fournier refused to elaborate, limiting his statement to hoping for a negotiated solution and to announcing that the president-elect had named a committee of lawyers to make an analysis of the issues which may serve as a basis for determining policy.

Calderon expressed his support for strengthening the OAS, convinced that it is the ideal forum from which to strive for overcoming political and commercial differences.

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENT SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO CARTER, TORRIJOS

PA2011153Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2034 GMT 19 Apr 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Apr (AFP)--Salvadoran President Carlos Humberto Romero has sent congratulatory telegrams to Jimmy Carter and Omar Torrijos regarding the U.S. Senate ratification of the Panama Canal treaty, it was officially reported here today.

Presidential spokesman Rafael Flores Lima stated that the Salvadoran president expressed satisfaction over the conclusion of the negotiations between the United States and Panama which he followed "step by step."

The spokesman recalled that when Romero visited Washington last year, he stated that the signing of the original treaties by President Carter and Panamanian Chief of Government Omar Torrijos represented a "historic step" for Panama and that it "dignified" the United States.

HONDURAS

MELGAR TO GO TO HOUSTON FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT

PA2012000Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0358 GMT 20 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 Apr (AFP)--Honduran Chief of State Gen Juan Alberto Melgar will travel to Houston on Monday to undergo medical treatment, it was officially reported today.

Although Melgar's ailment was not revealed, observers noted that he was seriously exhausted during his latest tour of Comayagua Province. After the tour, he was confined to his bed.

Nonetheless, the chief of state has decided to stay until Saturday to attend the celebration of this third anniversary in power.

BRIEFS

BCIE CREDIT INCREASE--Tegucigalpa, 3 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Central American Bank of Economic Integration [BCIE] today signed an agreement with the Honduran Government to increase the existing credit by 7.2 million lempiras ($3.6 million). The total credit figure is 18.7 million lempiras (more than $9 million) with the increase. The credit will be used for road construction projects. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1215 GMT 4 Apr 78 PA]

BRITISH AID--The British Government aid to Honduras for 1978 will amount to 2.7 million lempiras, according to a communique released by the British Embassy in San Jose, Costa Rica. This aid is based on an agreement signed between the two countries in 1970. [SERCANO Network] [Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 2315 GMT 11 Apr 78 PA]

NICARAGUA

OPPOSITION GROUPS FORM NATIONAL UNION

PA191930Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1720 GMT 19 Apr 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Opposition parties have joined to form a national unity government. A total of 14 [as heard] political and union organizations today signed a document in favor of the idea of uniting to undertake the process of democratizing the republic. The document says that joint action is being taken for a liberating struggle which will lead to the establishment of a national government which is truly representative of all sectors of the country, without exception. The organizations say that they will not accept, separately or jointly, a dialog or settlement with Anastasio Somoza, or any understanding with the Nationalist Liberal Party so long as it continues under Somoza's domination.

Somoza has asked for a national dialog to negotiate political points in view of the people's demands for a process of democratization in social, economic and political spheres.

The signatories of the document are: Democratic Liberation Union [UDEL], four political groups and two unions; the Nicaraguan Conservative Party, the official opposition; the Authentic Conservative Party; the Social Christian Party; and the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, representing private enterprise.

TWO STUDENTS DIE IN CLASHES NEAR MANAGUA

PA201858Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1720 GMT 20 Apr 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Unidentified persons this morning set fire to three buses in Managua. The terrorists ordered the passengers to get off the buses and fled after announcing that this action was partof a chain of acts of violence to destabilize the government.

Two bombs were thrown at the (Arabisco) crystal factory, causing severe damages and injuring worker Walter Oviedo in one arm, which may have to be amputated.

An incident between troops and workers took place in Los Brasiles, a town near Managua, where a police car was damaged. Students Pablo Flores and German Bojorge were killed during these incidents. Flores and Bojorge worked at (Fonestra), one of the enterprises where workers have gone on strike in support of the students' demands.

NATIONAL GUARD EVICTS STUDENTS FROM MASAYA SCHOOL

PA201343Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1220 GMT 20 Apr 78 PA

[SERCANC Network]

[Text] At approximately 0130 today, the National Guard occupied the Masaya National Institute which had been seized by a group of students who wore masks to prevent their indentification. The National Guard did not have to use force to break down the school's door since it is believed that they were able to enter through a house near the institute.

The students had occupied the school to protest the idsmissal of school director Enrique Orbina and several teachers accused of acting against the interests of the students.

The military occupation, which in reality means the eviction of the students, took place 20 days after the students seized it. The demands of the Masaya students were channeled through the Education Ministry which has announced a temporary suspension of the accused teachers. Last night, the students issued a communique announcing that they were waiting for Education Ministry officials to make an inventory of the school equipment, thus voluntarily beginning steps to end their occupation.

As a result of the military occupation of Masaya Institute, there were bonfires and protests in Monimbo resulting in several arrests.

Further Report

PA201715Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1512 GMT 20 Apr 78 PA

[Excerpt] Masaya, Nicaragua, 20 Par (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan troops today conducted a military operation to evict students from two schools in this city east of Managua.

In order to evict the high school students by force, the National Guard entered the Manuel Coronel Matus Institute and the Baptist School early this morning.

The Masaya Institute was seized by the students 20 days ago to protest the presence in the school of teachers accused of cooperating with the National Guard and committing abuses against female students.

GRANMA HAILS PEOPLE'S JOY OVER MENGISTU VISIT

FL201220Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Apr 78 FL

[Text] The newspaper GRANMA today highlights the extraordinary joy of our people in wake of the announcement of the forthcoming visit to Cuba by Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam. It emphasizes that the Cuban people await with great enthusiasm the new meeting between Mengistu and Fidel who by themselves represent the high ideals for which Ethiopian and Cuban blood and sweat were shed throughout their respective histories and which today are joined in the noble purpose of defense of the fatherland.

GRANMA stresses that the Cuban people's joy over the visit of the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia is simply immense.

CASTRO RECEIVES POLISH, SOVIET OFFICIALS

FL201117Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Apr 78 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the councils of state and ministers, has received Tadeusz Pyka, deputy chairman of the Polish People's Republic council of ministers and chairman of the Polish delegation to the Cuban-Polish Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Commission.

Diocles Torralba, vice president of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Cuban delegation to the aforementioned commission, attended the meeting.

The commander in chief also has received Nikolay Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. Inozemtsev is in Cuba at the head of a delegation to coordinate economic plans between the two countries for the 1981-86 period.

CUBAN-POLISH COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETING PROTOCOL SIGNED

FL201840Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Apr 78 FL

[Text] The protocol marking the conclusion of the seventh meeting of the Cuban-Polish Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has been signed in Havana City. Diocles Torralba and Tadeusz Pyka, chairmen of the delegations of the two countries, signed the documents.

The seventh meeting of the Cuban-Polish Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation opened in this capital on 13 April. Matters of interest to the two countries were discussed at the meeting.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CLOSING OF NONALINED MEETING

FL201100Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Apr 78 FL

[Text] Late this afternoon, the second meeting of the nonalined countries Intergovernmental Council on Information Coordination, which has been meeting since Monday 17 April in Habana Libre Hotel's Ambassadors Hall, has ended.

At the afternoon session, Manuel Yepe, vice president of the Cuban Radio and Television Institute--ICRT--and member of the Cuban delegation, who recorded the activities of the meeting, read the meeting's final document that was discussed and approved by consensus. The meeting, at which all members and several observers participated, decided that the third council meeting should be held in Togo before the summit conference in Havana.

The conference chairman, Moustapha Masmoudi, read a communique in the name of the delegates thanking the Cuban Government and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro for the welcome given to the delegates. Lastly, Nivaldo Herrera, president of the ICRT and chief of the Cuban delegation, spoke in the name of the host country. [begin recording]

We Cubans will work for the sixth summit with the same spirit with which we have worked here and for the same satisfactory results. Gentlemen delegates, by a happy historical coincidence this meeting today ends on 19 April, the 17th anniversary of our people's great victory at Playa Giron. It was exactly 17 years ago today that the Cuban people confronted and defeated the mercenary forces which were organized, financed, armed and trained by Yankee imperialism. Our fatherland's workers, peasants and students inflicted a crushing and definitive defeat on the mercenary hordes and showed the world that when a small nation struggles, spurred by the conviction that it defends its own cause, its own independence and its own future, it is capable of defeating any enemy no matter how large and powerful it may be. [end recording]

Additional Details

FL201120Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Apr 78 FL

[Text] The second meeting of the nonalined countries Intergovernmental Council on Information Coordination has concluded in Havana City with the consensus that our country will be a successful host of the 11th World Youth and Student Festival.

ICRT President Nivaldo Herrera, who headed the Cuban delegation to the meeting, stressed the spirit of understanding and solidarity that prevailed in the discussions in the search for a cooperation system in the field of information among the nonalined countries. He said that this will allow the use of the news media to support the economic and social development of peoples, reaffirm their national sovereignty, defend their independence and continue the struggle against apartheid, neocolonialism and racism.

Moustapha Masmoudi outlined the principal agreements reached at the meeting which was opened on 17 April by Council of State Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez whose speech, because of its importance, was adopted as an official document of the meeting. In summarizing the final resolution, Masmoudi announced that the fourth meeting will be held in Iraq. He further reported that participating at that meeting will be Cuba, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, Peru, Sri Lanka, Togo, Tunisia, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zaire and other member countries.

NONALINED MEETING DELEGATES SEND LETTER TO CASTRO

FL201205Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Apr 78 FL

[Text] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the councils of state and ministers, has received a letter from the second meeting of the nonalined countries Intergovernmental Council on Information Coordination. The letter reads textually:

Dr Fidel Castro, president of the councils of state and ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Distinguished Mr President:

On behalf of the participating delegations at the second meeting of the nonalined countries movement Intergovernmental Council on Information Coordination, allow us to convey to you our deep gratitude for the magnificent conditions in which our work has been done, for your personal and warm attentions and for the opportunity to know the magnificent Cuban people and the extraordinary achievements of your country.

Our visit to Cuba and opportunity to meet you personally, esteemed President, always will be an unforgettable remembrance.

We are sure that the 11th World Youth and Student Festival and the Sixth Summit Conference of the Nonalined Countries will be certain successes for all the peoples.

[signed] Second meeting of the nonalined countries movement Intergovernmental Council on Information Coordination.

DAAFAR PILOTS GRADUATED; RESERVISTS PROMOTED

FL201236Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Apr 78 FL

[Text] Yesterday a group of pilots graduated and reservists of the Revolutionary Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense--DAAFAR--were promoted to officer grades in honor of the Playa Giron victory and heroes.

Div Gen Francisco Cabrera, vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) and chief of the DAAFAR troops, made the closing remarks at the ceremony. He spoke of the combat tradition that began in the skies of the second front and was enhanced by the actions at Giron. He said that throughout 20 years of workers' and peasants' government this has guaranteed without hesitation and with energy and promptness the missions and tasks assigned in defense of the fatherland and in fulfillment of the honorable duty of proletarian internationalism.

He added: As a result of the exemplary practice of proletarian and socialist internationalism by the fraternal Soviet Union, today we have varied and powerful equipment which raises our defense capability.

At the conclusion of the DAAFAR chief's remarks, a floral wreath was laid near the national flag and the eternal flame at the monument [not further identified], taps was played and a moment later the Eastern Army band played the national anthem. The troops formed on the explanade passed in review in front of the mausoleum and, after the last soldier passed, three MIG-21 aircraft passed by at low altitude in the well-known and always emotional Troyka formation.

ARMED FORCES PCC COMMITTEES MEETING HELD

FL201314Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Apr 78 FL

[Text] Col Manuel Penado Casanova, chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) Central Political Directorate, has made the closing remarks at the fifth meeting of secretaries of PCC committees attached to the FAR political sections. He emphasized in his speech that the aim of the meeting, which lasted 2 days--18 and 19 April--had been achieved, that very good presentations were made at the meeting and that it was demonstrated that the comrades in charge of PCC committees attached to the political sections are well prepared.

Colonel Penado Casanova stressed that they had reached the fifth meeting with great experiences. However, he also emphasized that despite the successes attained, continued greater attention must be given to growth and to complete mastery of the documents which govern party work and to the Union of Young Communists (UJC) in the FAR, and to insist on improving the method and style of work of the PCC committees attached to the political sections.

Elsewhere in his speech, he underscored the importance of the fact that the closing of meeting coincided with the anniversary of our people's great victory at Playa Giron. He referred to two important events that will be discussed shortly: the 11th World Youth and Student Festival and fourth meeting of PCC and UJC sections in the FAR.

He emphasized: [begin recording] We sincerely desire that this meeting be of much help and that the experiences gained here contribute toward improving our methods and all our future work. We should like to bid you farewell, wishing that you will have better successes in this important work assigned to you. [end recording]

The fifth meeting of secretaries of PCC committees attached to the FAR political sections also was presided over by Soviet specialist Maj Gen (Aleksey Fedorovich Alekseyev); Col Diego Gonzalez Perez, secretary of the committee attached to the Central Political Directorate; and Maj Gustavo Milian Rivero, party work deputy to the chief of the Political Directorate.

Maj Gustavo Milian read the main report to the meeting. The report contained a critical discussion of matters concerned with the work of secretaries of PCC committees attached to the political sections, their achievements and deficiencies. Major Milian emphasized that the report's contents cover some of the work done by the committees after the fourth meeting held in June 1974. He pointed out that positive results have been obtained in the work and a greater mastery achieved on the documents that govern the committees' activities.

He added that assistance to rank-and-file organizations has become more effective and that better stability in the composition of the committees had been achieved. Lastly, Maj Gustavo Milian emphasized: We are certain that the work achievements realized, along with the experiences gained at this meeting, will help to consolidate the committees' even more and will help them toward the future fulfillment of their assigned tasks.

During the first session, Maj Gen (Aleksey Fedorovich Alekseyev) outlined some experiences on the operation of party committees attached to the Soviet Army and Navy. Various presentations and lectures were made which were of great interest to the participants who also had the opportunity to exchange viewpoints and contribute their experiences regarding the topics discussed.

The objectives of such meetings are to critically evaluate the work done by the PCC committees attached to the FAR political sections in fulfillment of the guidelines set forth by the first party congress and to study the methods and forms of work to be undertaken in order to overcome deficiencies and generalize the best experiences.

MACHADO VENTURA CHAIRS MILK PRODUCTION MEETING

FL151905Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1757 GMT 15 Apr 78 FL

[Text] PCC Politburo member Jose R. Machado Ventura chaired an extensive analysis meeting on the construction programs and agrotechnical problems in preparation for production in Havana of 1 million liters of milk per day by 1980. Participating at the meeting are leaders and cadres from the PCC, the ministries of construction, agriculture, electrical industry and their provincial delegations.

The analysis included the pace of construction of milk plants, calf raising centers, stockyards, and cattle feed centers, water problems, pumping stations and others. They also discussed road projects, electrical installations and other aspects of investment related to bovine development in Havana for the 3-year period 1978-80.

The construction of 70 dairies per year from 1978 to 1980 is an important factor so that 983 units will be completed and in operation in Havana Province. For several years an extensive investment plan has been undertaken, which along with the growth of the cattle stock, mainly for milk production and the improvement of the breed, has allowed notable advances in this important economic sector.

Havana Province has grown from 61 million liters of milk in 1970 to 210 million produced in 1977, and for this year the cattle workers have a production plan which reaches 244 million liters. Upon making the closing remarks at the analysis meeting, Machado Ventura pointed out the importance of fulfilling the investment plan so that in 1980 Havana will have 1 million liters of milk per day.

ARMANDO HART DISCUSSES NEED FOR ART TEACHERS

FL210150Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Apr 78 FL

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, PCC Central Committee Politburo member and culture minister, has stated that there should not be a shortage of art teachers in schools which will be built in the coming years.

At a meeting with students from the Higher Institute of Art and the National Art School, Hart stated that according to the PCC's directives, a school will be built in each province with a capacity for 600 youths between the third and ninth grades. He also announced that in the coming weeks, school construction will begin in the provinces of Holguin, Camaguey, Havana City and Pinar del Rio.

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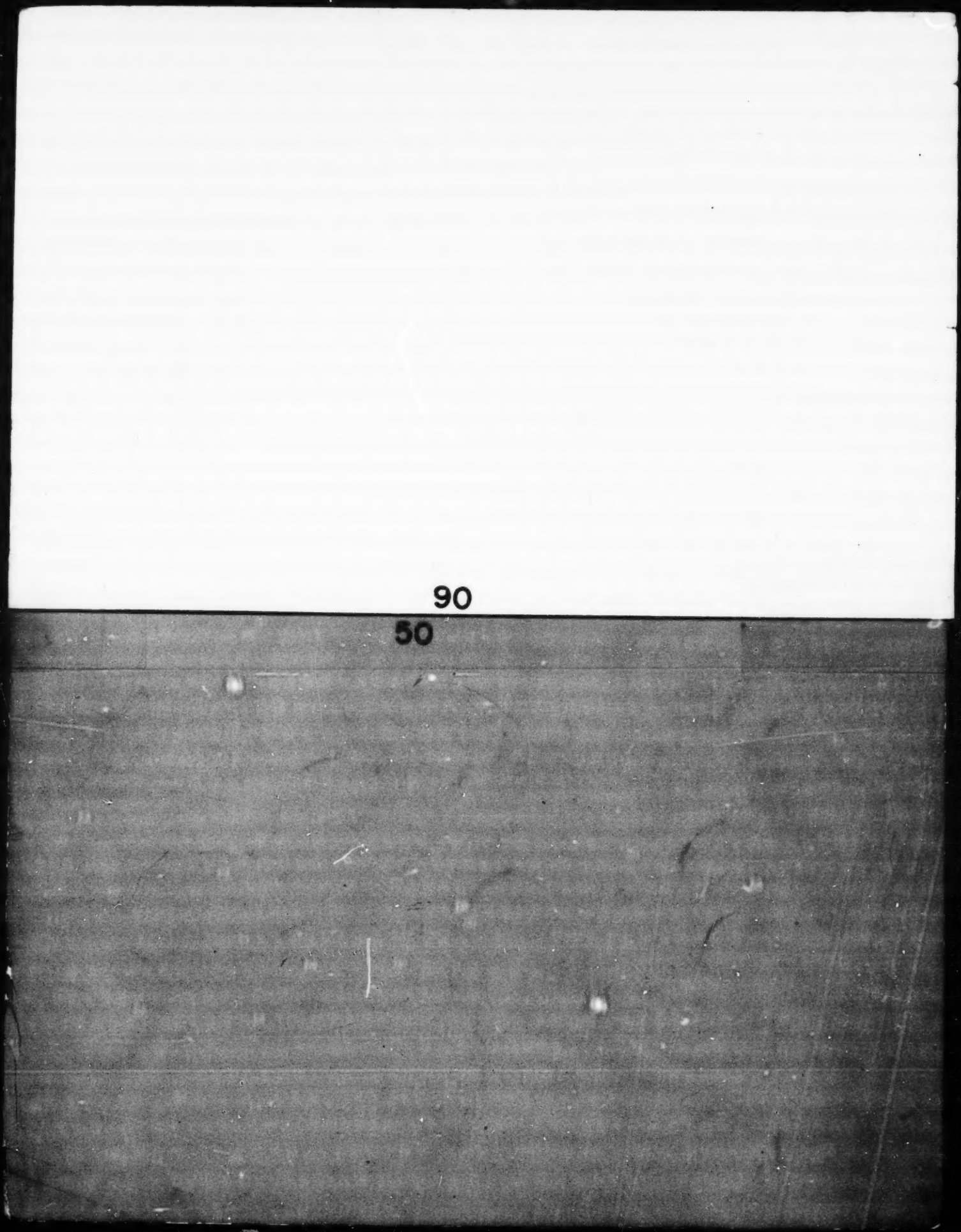
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